

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1915.

Though a man conquer a thousand
men in battle, still greater is he who
conquers himself.
—Buddha.

At Florence Yesterday

It frequently happens that the doing of a thing
is of less moment than the reason or the motive
for doing it. If, for instance, the board of pen-
itents granted a reprieve to the five men sentenced
to die at Florence yesterday, that the governor
might with the permission of the board segregate
the executions of the men, that was excusable,
though the board might have recommended re-
prieves to definite and different dates. The gov-
ernor, however, has neglected to avail himself of
the opportunity afforded him by the board.

But if the board was moved only by a more
or less formal note from Mr. Bryan, who hap-
pens to be an eminent democrat, its recommenda-
tion was inexcusable in all the circumstances.
Still more frivolous would have been the pretext
of a fear of international complications with a
country which is not now a nation with which we
have no official relations and whose reputed lead-
ers had been induced, it is suspected, to make
formal inquiry concerning the men who had been
sentenced to be hanged. And, to an American, it
must be inexcusable inexcusable that clemency
should have been shown to a Mexican citizen that
would have been denied to an American citizen.

What happened at Florence yesterday was an-
other and the next to the last step in the solution
of a problem that has been troubling Arizona for
the last three years. We shall now either have
capital punishment or we shall not have it. If the
board shall take any other action in the cases of
these men who have been saved for nine weeks, it
must decide against capital punishment and recom-
mend a commutation of their sentences. The public
will probably stand for that, for a plain declara-
tion that there shall be no capital punishment in
Arizona as long as the board is constituted as it
now is. But we do not believe that the people will
stand for any further dawdling in this very serious
matter. It is damaging to the state, unsettling to
society.

The public, we are sure, would prefer anything
to a repetition of these fiascos. The people of Ari-
zona are not blood-thirsty; they are not clamoring
for the lives of the men now under sentence of
death at Florence, but they are insisting on assur-
ance that they shall be forever dissociated from
society. If that can be assured by a law substi-
tuting life imprisonment for death, with a definite
guaranty that life imprisonment means imprisonment
for life, we believe that a majority of the
voters would welcome the substitution. But the
word "reprieve" has come to have a hateful mean-
ing.

There is another thing. Unless the board or a
majority of it mean ultimately to save the lives of
these men, its recommendation yesterday was an
act of refined, though unintentional, cruelty. The
five men, as well as the other condemned men, had
lived for periods of from one to four years in a
sense of security. They had been brought to be-
lieve that they could not be hanged in Arizona. As
late as yesterday morning that sense had not left
them. Then they were brought to the verge of the
murderer's grave and they looked into it. All the
panoply of death was placed before their eyes.
Whatever the board may finally decide to do, these
men have before them nine hopeless, terrible weeks.
The hangman would have been kinder.

The Industrial Commission

The beneficial effect of the long investigation
of the industrial commission which has been conducted
in all the large industrial centers of the country
will be greatly modified by the conduct of Chair-
man Walsh, than whom a more unfit man could
not have been chosen, lacking in tact as well as
general knowledge, he constantly exhibited a pro-
nounced prejudice against employers. He demon-
strated himself, moreover, to be a demagogue of the
most pronounced type. His manner of examining
witnesses called forth remonstrances from his col-
leagues, but to the last he pursued the course on
which he set out. His inquiries were always so
framed that employers found themselves put upon
their defense. Letters and other documents bearing
upon matters under investigation were suppressed
wholly or in part. The statements of opinions by
business men frequently called out from the chair-
man criticism which if made at all should have
been reserved for a place in the report of the com-
mission. But no statement by agitators was suf-
ficiently rabid to move the chairman to a remon-
strance.

For instance, the expressed belief of Johansen
that the McNamaras were being unjustly punished,
notwithstanding the confession of their guilt of blow-
ing up the Los Angeles Times building, was re-
ceived by Walsh with evident approval.

Walsh, it will be remembered, is the man who
not long ago called out a stinging rebuke from
Colonel Roosevelt, whom he had asked to come be-

fore a senate committee to tell what he knew about
a lobby operating against the ship purchasing bill.
But Walsh is the kind of a man who is unaffected
by rebuffs.

The report of the industrial commission, what-
ever it may be, will have the stigma of the chair-
man attached to it, and a natural effect of it will
be a further complication, rather than a solution,
of the problem involved in the relations of labor and
capital.

Warden Sims

Warden Sims yesterday rose to a higher place
in the estimation of those who were brought into
contact with him under the most trying circum-
stances. The warden has the most pronounced views
against capital punishment. He believes it is an
anachronism. He believes that it is not only bad
for the state, but that it is a waste of God's highest
work of creation. He believes that the worst men
may be reclaimed. And he believes all this in-
tensely. Whether the rest of us believe it or not,
we cannot help thinking more of Warden Sims for
believing it. Yet believing it as he does, when it
appeared yesterday that the most difficult task he
could possibly have been called upon to perform,
had been set before him, with coolness and courage
he was prepared to perform it. Out of this affair
the warden is one of the very few who has emerged
with credit.

TO OPEN PENNY LUNCH ROOMS

The board of education has decided to give
penny lunchrooms a trial in twenty-five schools in
the southern section of the city. This decision was
reached after the elementary schools committee had
reported in favor of the installation of the lunch
rooms.

Edwin Wolf, chairman of the finance committee,
raised a question as to how much expense the
board of education would be compelled to shoulder
as the result of the experiment. William Rowen,
chairman of the elementary schools committee, re-
plied that the lunch rooms would be self-supporting
and would not cost the board one cent beyond the
expenditure for fixtures.

John Wainmaker favored the installation of
lunch rooms as an experiment. "It is the cry of
humanity and of little children," he said.

"If the lunch rooms are self-supporting—and I
believe this will be the case—we can make it easier
for the children who do not have enough to eat for
breakfast," added Mr. Wainmaker. "The lunchrooms
will prove a boon for such children."—Philadelphia
Ledger.

If any person in Pendleton county needs a 14-
passenger Ford it must be County Assessor John
McClanahan. Well, he actually tried to get his family
all in a buggy recently and go to McKinneyburg
visiting. Everybody mistook them for a Sunday
school picnic party, and never knew any better until
they were told that John McClanahan was taking a
section of the Christian church congregation to
McKinneyburg to spend the day with relatives.
Several tried to count them, but made no headway,
as one little fellow kept moving about so they could
not count him. Some made a good guess, and that
was to the effect that he had a buggy load. John
has run out of names and gone to numbering them.
He has passed out of the teens, but we don't know
where he started, nor do we know or even attempt
to guess where he will stop.—Palm Beach Post.

True to Lawyer Traditions

Augustine Burrill, in his early days at the bar,
once had to deal with poor clients. On one occasion
he defended a very poor man and offered to do so
for nothing. Mr. Burrill won the case and the
client was so grateful that he sent the lawyer fifteen
shillings. Mr. Burrill accepted this small sum
as not to hurt the man's feelings, but, later on,
he was reproached by a fellow lawyer for doing so.
"Why," said the latter gentleman, "did you take
fifteen shillings? Don't you know that it is unpro-
fessional for us lawyers to take less than gold?"
"Well," answered Mr. Burrill with a twinkle in
his eye, "I took all the poor beggar had. You don't
consider that is unprofessional, do you?"—Pittsburgh
Magazine.

TO CLEAN TAN SHOES

A bootmaker gives the following very successful,
though simple, method for cleaning tan shoes:
Scrub the entire shoe with a stiff brush wet
with warm water, then apply a lathering of good
pure soap, scrub well until all trace of soil is re-
moved, rinse with warm (not hot) water, dry with
a clean cloth. When dry apply the usual paste
dressing, polish with a piece of cotton flannel.
If one wishes to keep tan shoes light as when
purchased, they may do so by rinsing with warm
milk. This French manner of cleaning is one that
keeps the shoes new looking so long as they last.
—Philadelphia Record.

GOLF CLUB HAS GIRL CADDIES

Girl caddies recently appeared on Walton Heath
golf links for the first time. The club is a pioneer
in this respect and the employment of girls is due
to the scarcity of labor.

Women were also at work on the courses and
greens at Walton Heath—an interesting experiment.
It is too early yet to know how the "green-women"
will keep the links in order.

Walton Heath has set an example to other golf
clubs. Every able-bodied youth or man employed
about the course and club has enlisted.—London
Chronicle.

A BAD DREAM

"Last night," explained the girl to the fortune
teller, "I dreamt that snow covered the ground and
a little Cupid dressed in a linen duster, trimmed
with fur, and a silk hat, was coming toward me.
Every now and then he would stop and eat a
snowball. Tell what means this vision."
"Poor girl," sighed the seeress, "there is only
one translation to your dream. You will marry an
actor."

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN TURKEY

This is not the place for me to go into the long
and complicated story of international intrigue in
Constantinople during the past generation. But I
may point out one perfectly legitimate reason why
German influence has prevailed, if only for a moment:
Germany possesses no territory which once
belonged to the Turks, and does not rule one Mos-
lim subject.—H. G. Dwight, in Atlantic
Monthly.

Were nothing more to come to me
Than love, with all its gleams;
If nothing were to come to me
But life, and all its dreams.

Were nothing more to come to me
Than memories sweet and wild,
I'd dance like bubbles on the sea,
I'd sing as sings the child.

—Baltimore Sun.

GERMAN SUBMARINE CLAIMED HER LOVED ONE, BUT SPARED LIFE OF THIS WOMAN PASSENGER ON ILL-FATED LUSITANIA



Bereaved woman passenger talking with Lieut. Allan.

The photo shows a typical scene before the black curtain morgue in Queenstown. Lieut. Allan of the British army, whose mother was among those rescued from the Lusitania, is seen conversing with another survivor, in deep mourning for a loved one who was drowned.

NEBRASKAN IS STILL

(Continued from Page One)

Note Reply Delayed

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The
passing of two weeks with no reply
from the German government to the
American note concerning the viola-
tions of American rights in the
war zone has caused widespread specu-
lation in official and diplomatic
quarters. Two circumstances con-
tributed to the development of fur-
ther tension in the already delicate
situation. The insistence of reports
from London that the Nebraska was
forfeited and the published intima-
tions that Germany will send a series
of notes in answer to the American
communication, delaying the presenta-
tion of the merits of the question
until there is an agreement on the
facts.

The general trend of comment in
official and diplomatic quarters was
if the preliminary note from Germany
proposed an agreement on facts in
the various cases mentioned in the
American note, there would follow
immediately a counter-proposal from
the president for the suspension of
submarine warfare which might en-
danger American lives or vessels
while diplomatic discussion was in
progress.

The German government, according
to published reports, is endeavoring
as intending to inquire first whether
the Lusitania was armed or unarmed,
and whether she carried munitions of
war. The position of the United
States government is that the Lusitania
sailed unarmed from an Ameri-
can port and did not resist capture.
Whether or not the vessel carried
contraband of any character in the
American view would not deprive
her of the right under the rules of
international law universally acknowl-
edged to be given an opportunity to
transfer her crew and passengers to
a place of safety before being de-
stroyed.

Officials pointed out, moreover,
that the British liner by careful in-
vestigation before sailing, was found
unarmed, but there is no denial here
of the fact that she carried munitions
of war. This was shown in the
manifest published the day of sailing.

Officials are still non-committal
about the explosion aboard the Ne-
braska. Ambassador Page called be-
fore expected affidavits from the captain
and crew of the Nebraska but did
not reveal their nature.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

FRESNO, May 28.—A slight earth-
quake was felt late tonight. It was
barely noticeable.

CHIMPANZEE IS SUED

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—Two
thousand dollars damages for an at-
tack made by "Charles Feller," the
educated chimpanzee, was awarded
to Mrs. Lillian Lindley and her little
daughter, Miss M. E. Knudsen,
a Pasadena millinery owner of the
animal, was the defendant. Mrs. Lin-
dley testified the chimpanzee entered
her home through a window and tore
Mrs. Knudsen from her arms and threw her
to the floor. Knudsen declared the
chimpanzee, which wears clothes,
smokes cigarettes and carries a com-
ment no harm. The court ruled that
Feller's "culture" was superficial.

LIFT BIG QUARANTINE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

AUSTIN, May 28.—A world-wide
quarantine against the shipment of
cattle out of Texas, declared several
months ago, was lifted by proclama-
tion of Governor Ferguson. Cattle
may be shipped into the state in
accordance with the regulations of
the United States Bureau of Animal
Industry, and state laws from any
state except Iowa, and sixteen other
central and eastern states.

DEATHS FROM FLOODS

(Associated Press Dispatch)

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—A total of
thirteen deaths occurred from the
floods, high winds and electrical dis-
turbances the last three days in Kan-
sas, western Missouri and Oklahoma.
Remains of other deaths were re-
ceived, but verification is impossible.

STEAMER ON FIRE

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—A fire
report tonight said the steamer
Mackinaw is on fire off Point Reyes,
thirty miles north of San Francisco.
The Mackinaw sailed this afternoon
for Portland.

WEATHER TODAY

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, May 28.—For Ari-
zona: Fair with showers and cooler
at night or Sunday in the north por-
tion.

BAKERSFIELD IS SHAKEN

(Associated Press Dispatch)

BAKERSFIELD, May 28.—An
earthquake shook the buildings here.
No damage was reported.

Hire a little salesman at The Re-
publican office. A Want Ad will see
more customers than you can.

Land Titles Guaranteed



Phoenix Title and Trust Co.

18 N. First Ave.

UP TO THE HEATHER CLAD MOUNTAINS OF SCOTLAND

Those heather clad mountains! Climb them soon after sunrise, whether with a good horse under one or afoot, it doesn't matter, for there is strength to the limb which treads that soil. Up and up you go; the world is half misty and the mountain summit is hidden by a white shroud. The blackface sheep scatter to right and left as you go. Industrious grazing with their lambs they see you and go quickly away, perhaps stopping after a time to look back as do the wild deer and the antelope. Underfoot is the soft heather bush, like a carpet spread out to beautify the world. In patches it is all in lovely purple bloom and if you look closely you may escape a white bloom—cane lark.

You near the top and there in a little valley between the peaks are the Highland cattle. What a fitness here. They belong inherently to the landscape and the grass. The cows are shaggy, upstanding, with wide horns; when they see us they stand at attention, heads erect and look as though they might mean fight, though as a matter of fact they are gentle if one leaves them alone. Square, mossy calves they have by their sides, and the bull with them is a picture of wildness and strength and utility.

We stop to wonder and admire, the good little cattle post most majestically, until at last, fearing that we mean them harm, they set off across the mountain. Nowhere else in the world can such a picture be seen. But turn you. Look off down the mountain, across the valley with its smiling farms, its fields like checker-board squares, its array of colors. Look beyond to where rises yet other heather clad hills. It is a sight to make one quicken his breath, to make his heart beat faster, to fill him with a wonderful feeling of upliftedness and content.

Sometimes men redeem land from heather. It is done by liming, plowing and the use of bonnet and clover. Then grass comes in. To an American the wonder is that no more of such pasture improvement work is done, but perhaps lime is dear in Scotland—land of granite rocks.

In England I have walked over many fine pastures, and a tale belongs to each. In fact, if ever I die I wish to have placed on my gravestone this epitaph:

"His feet pressed the sod of pastures in many lands; he wondered, admired and loved them all."—Joseph E. Wing in the Breeder's Gazette.

seven miles distant, inflicting severe losses on the opponents. In the Carnar district, the Italians dominate the Dogma Valley.

The Austrian advance is difficult work on account of the broken character of the region. It is particularly difficult to move heavy guns and transports through this country.

ITALIANS TRY FOR

(Continued from Page One)

seven miles distant in a direct line. Discussion of this mountain, together with Montecorno and Baffan mountains, and Settecerri Peak, place the whole Rovereto district under the domination of the Italian gun. Moreover, the Agnina Valley through which runs the Adige river, and the Valbona, Ronchi, Arva Valleys are also entirely under the control of the Italian positions.

From the high plateau north of Schio, the Italian artillery bombarded the Austrian positions five in

Light Airy Shop

--plenty of room
and complete e-
quipment give
our mechanics a
chance to do
good work.

Bring your motor
car to us.

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